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ABSTRACT

This social studies achievement test for grade 3 contains 50 multiple choice questions in 3 parts. Part 1 covers communities in Canada today, while part 3 focuses on knowledge about special communities in Alberta (Canada). Part 2 covers the lifestyles of the early settlers. The questions require knowledge of map reading, manufacturing, food production, rural and urban communities, lifestyles, and local ethnic groups. (DJC)

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GRADE 3 ACHIEVEMENT TEST

Social Studies

June 1988

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GRADE 3 ACHIEVEMENT TEST

SOCIAL STUDIES

DIRECTIONS

1. This test has 50 questions. There are three parts. You have 20 minutes to complete each part. Your teacher will tell you when it is time to begin and end each part.
2. Please read each question carefully.
3. Choose the **BEST** answer.
4. Use **ONLY** an **HB** pencil to mark your answers.
5. Mark the answer in the booklet by filling in the circle that is closest to the correct answer.
6. Mark only **ONE** answer for each question.
7. Do not make any other marks on the page.
8. If you change an answer, erase your first mark completely.
9. Rulers are **NOT** allowed.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

When people need groceries they shop at a

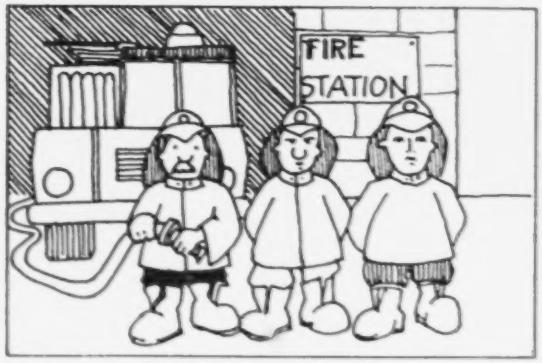
- ● store
- ○ library
- ○ train station
- ○ swimming pool

The correct answer in this example is store. The circle in front of the correct answer has been filled in.

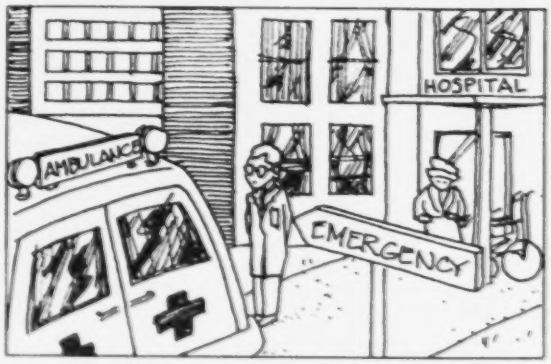
TURN THE PAGE

Example 2

Where do people go when they get sick?

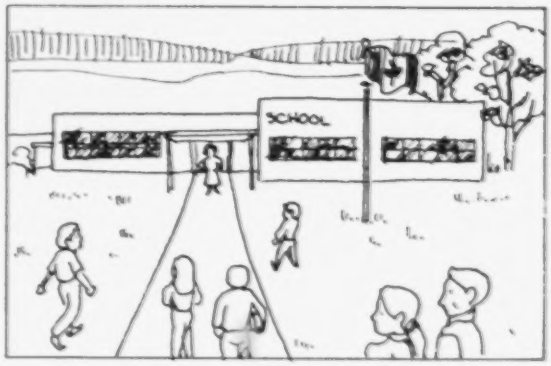


○ Fire station



● Hospital

○ Post office



○ School

The correct answer in this example is hospital. The circle underneath the correct answer has been filled in.

PART 1

This part of the test is about communities in Canada today.

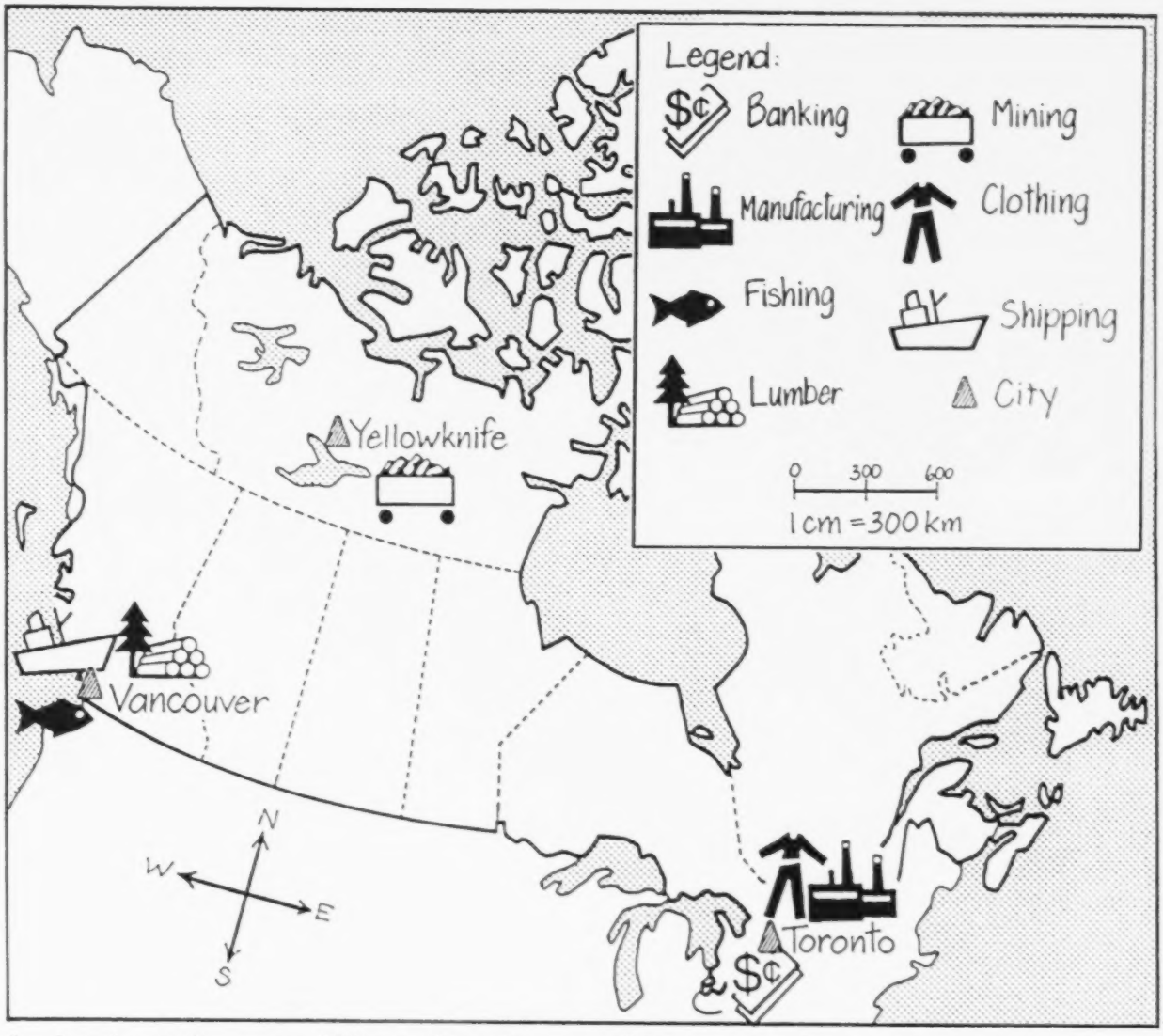
You have 20 minutes to complete this part of the test.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOUR TEACHER TELLS YOU TO DO SO.

2

Lynne's Grade 3 class is learning about communities in Canada.

Here is a map found in her classroom.

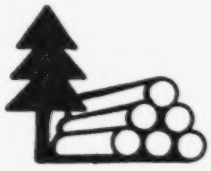


1. **Look at the map. What direction would you travel to go from your community in Alberta to Yellowknife?**

   - ○ **North**
   - ○ **South**
   - ○ **East**
   - ○ **West**

2. Look at the map. About how far is Yellowknife from Vancouver?
   - ○ 15 km
   - ○ 150 km
   - ○ 1 500 km
   - ○ 15 000 km

3. Look at the map. Albertans depend on people in Toronto the most when they



○ build with lumber

○ eat fish

○ travel by ship

○ buy clothes

4. Lynne wants to know if the people in Vancouver and Toronto depend on each other. Which question will help Lynne the most?
   - ○ How do goods travel from Vancouver to Toronto?
   - ○ What goods does Vancouver send to Toronto?
   - ○ How far is Vancouver from Toronto?
   - ○ What do people in Toronto wear?

TURN THE PAGE

5. What is the most likely reason for people to use **ONLY** goods that are made in their own community?

   - ○ So they would have more free time
   - ○ So they would have more kinds of goods
   - ○ So they would not have to depend on others
   - ○ So their goods would not take as long to make

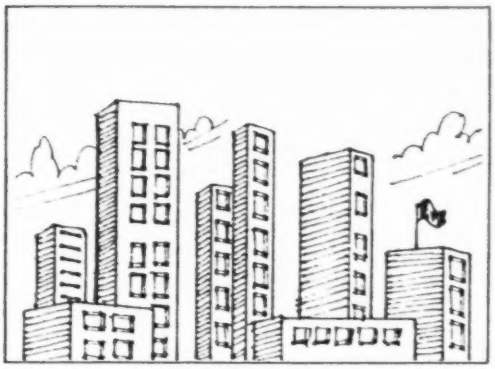
6. Interdependence occurs when people

   - ○ keep their goods
   - ○ share their goods
   - ○ use their own goods
   - ○ make their own goods

7. Which sentence tells us that a city is specialized?

   - ○ Many people live in Vancouver.
   - ○ Montreal is one of Canada's largest cities.
   - ○ Many people in Toronto go to work on the bus.
   - ○ The main thing made in factories in Windsor is cars.

8. Which picture **BEST** shows part of a rural community?



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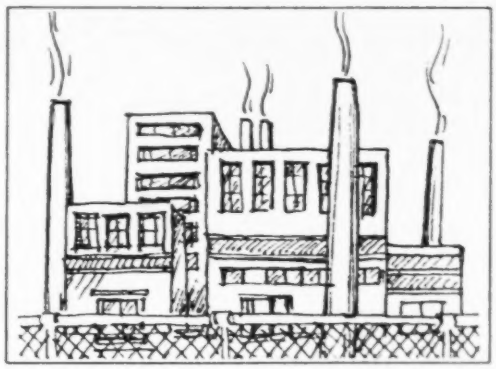

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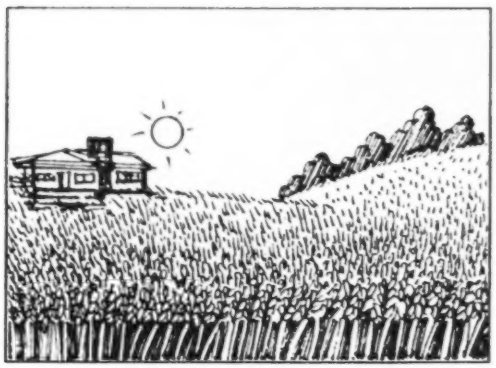

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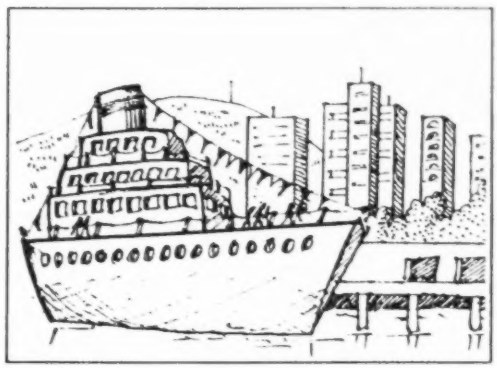
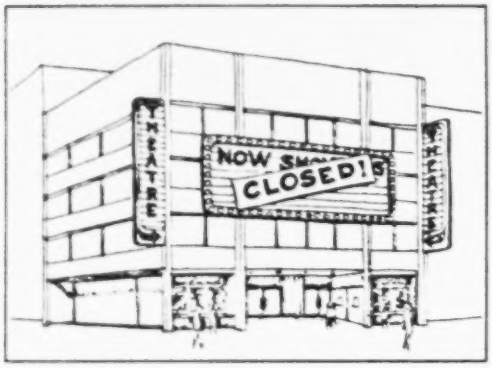


○

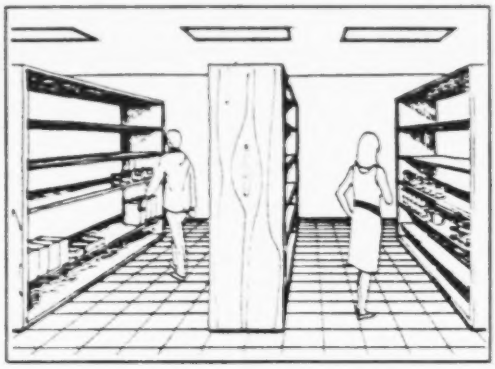
9. A community is called urban when it has
   - ○ few people and many services
   - ○ few people and few services
   - ○ many people and many services
   - ○ many people and few services

TURN THE PAGE

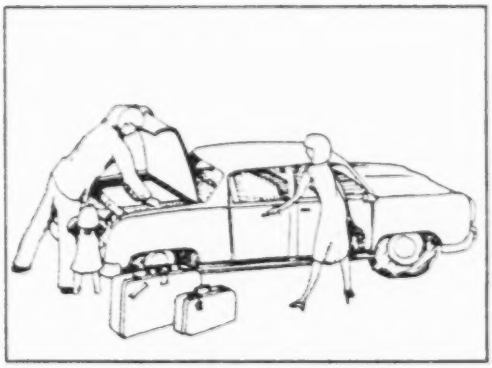
10. In which of the following communities is urbanization taking place?



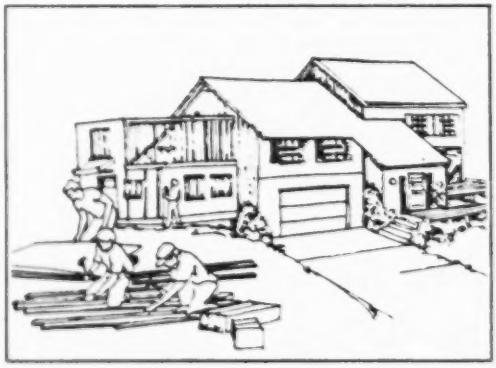
○ Digby is closing its theatre because there is not enough business.



○ Sutton makes fewer goods than it did in the past.



○ Many of the people in Sorel are moving away.

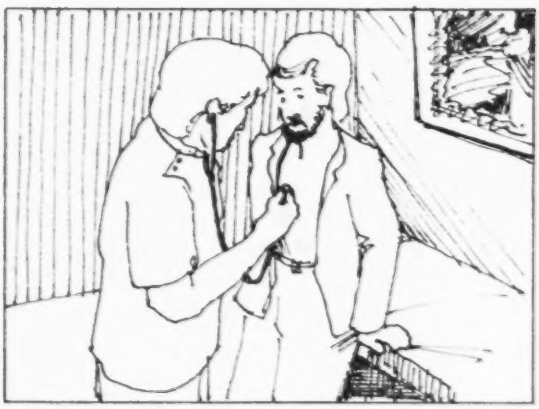


○ Many people are moving into Ashwell.

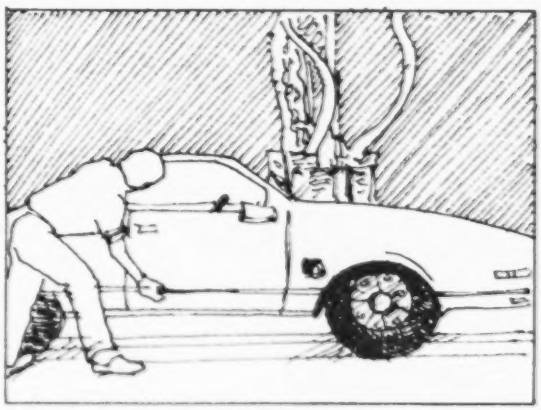
11. Which of the following goods MOST LIKELY come from a rural community?

- ○ Wheat and vegetables
- ○ Vegetables and cars
- ○ Clothes and wheat
- ○ Cars and clothes

12. Which person is working to make goods?

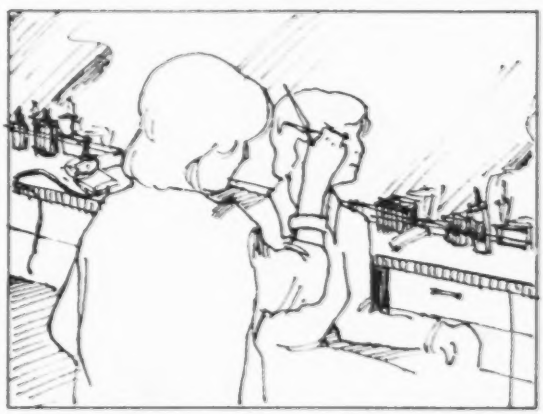


○ Doctor



○ Factory worker

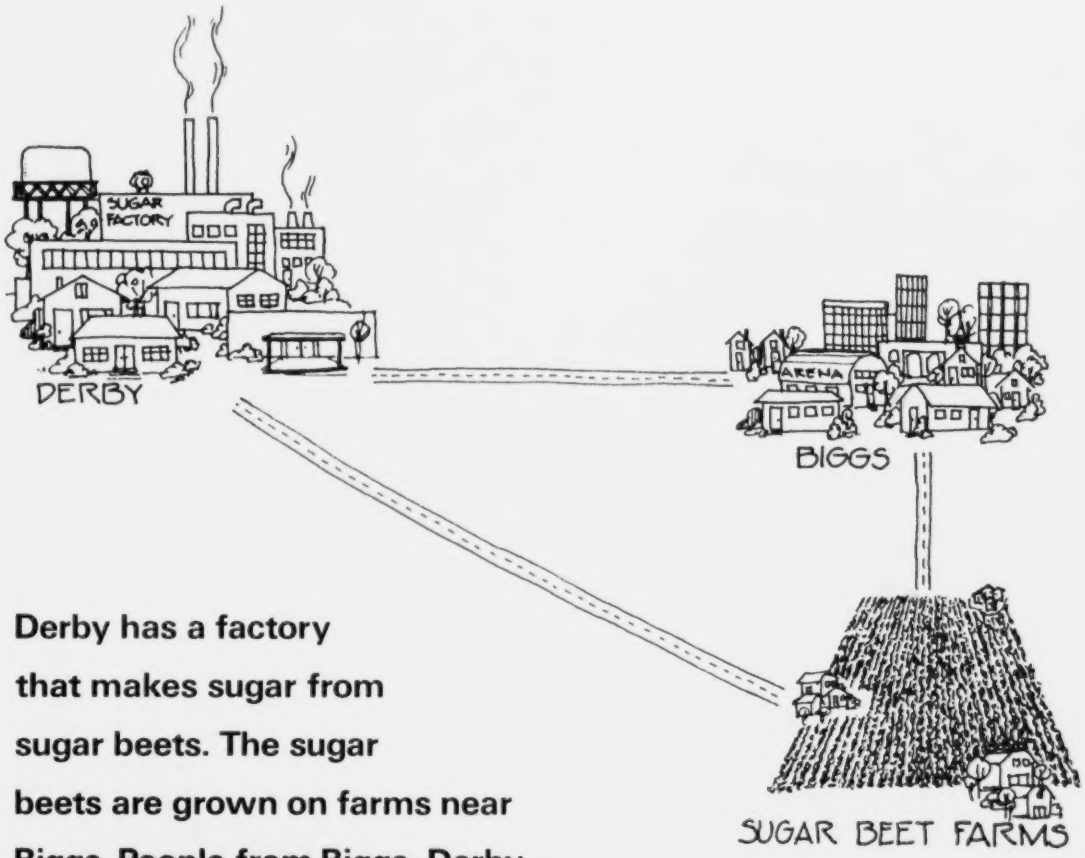
○ Clerk



○ Hairdresser

TURN THE PAGE

Use the story below to answer questions 13 to 15.



Derby has a factory that makes sugar from sugar beets. The sugar beets are grown on farms near Biggs. People from Biggs, Derby, and the farm community use sugar made in the Derby factory.

Some people want to build a sugar factory in Biggs. They say sugar from Biggs will cost less, because Biggs is closer to the sugar beet farms. People in Derby don't want a sugar factory in Biggs.

13. People in Derby buy sugar beets from the farmers. The farmers use sugar made in Derby. What does this tell us about the people in these two communities?

- ○ They depend on each other for goods.
- ○ They want to get to know each other.
- ○ They make the same kinds of goods.
- ○ They work less than most people.

14. What would **PROBABLY** happen if a sugar factory were built in Biggs?

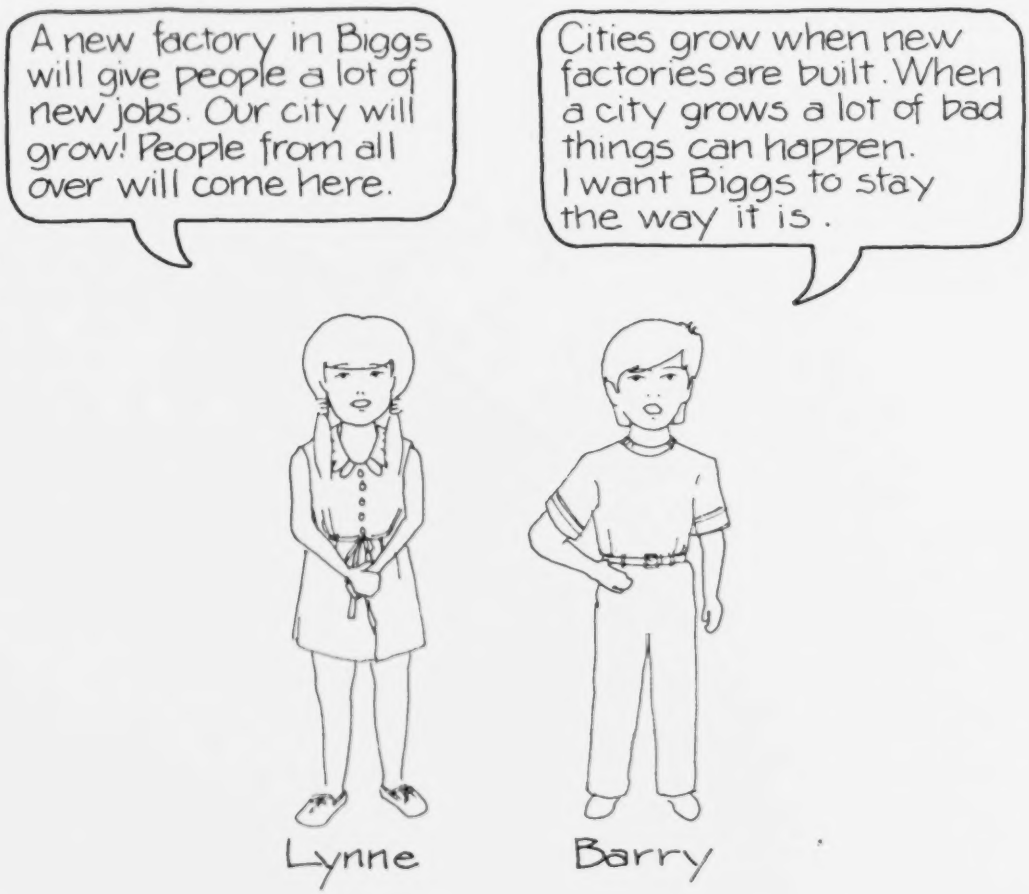
- ○ People in Biggs would move to another town.
- ○ People in Biggs would want to start growing sugar beets.
- ○ Farmers would buy sugar made in Biggs rather than in Derby.
- ○ Farmers would work in the factory instead of growing sugar beets.

15. How would a sugar factory owner from Derby **PROBABLY** feel about the new factory in Biggs?

- ○ Glad, because sugar would cost less in Biggs
- ○ Sad, because sugar from Biggs would be better
- ○ Pleased, because more people would shop in Derby
- ○ Worried, because fewer people would buy sugar from Derby

10

Read what Lynne and Barry have to say, then answer question 16.

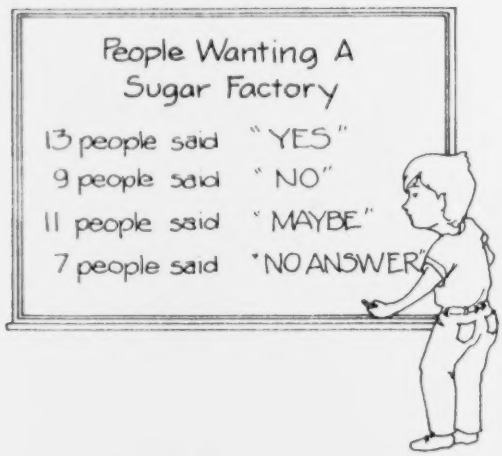

A new factory in Biggs will give people a lot of new jobs. Our city will grow! People from all over will come here.
Cities grow when new factories are built. When a city grows a lot of bad things can happen. I want Biggs to stay the way it is.
Lynne
Barry

16. **Who thinks a sugar factory in Biggs will be a good idea?**

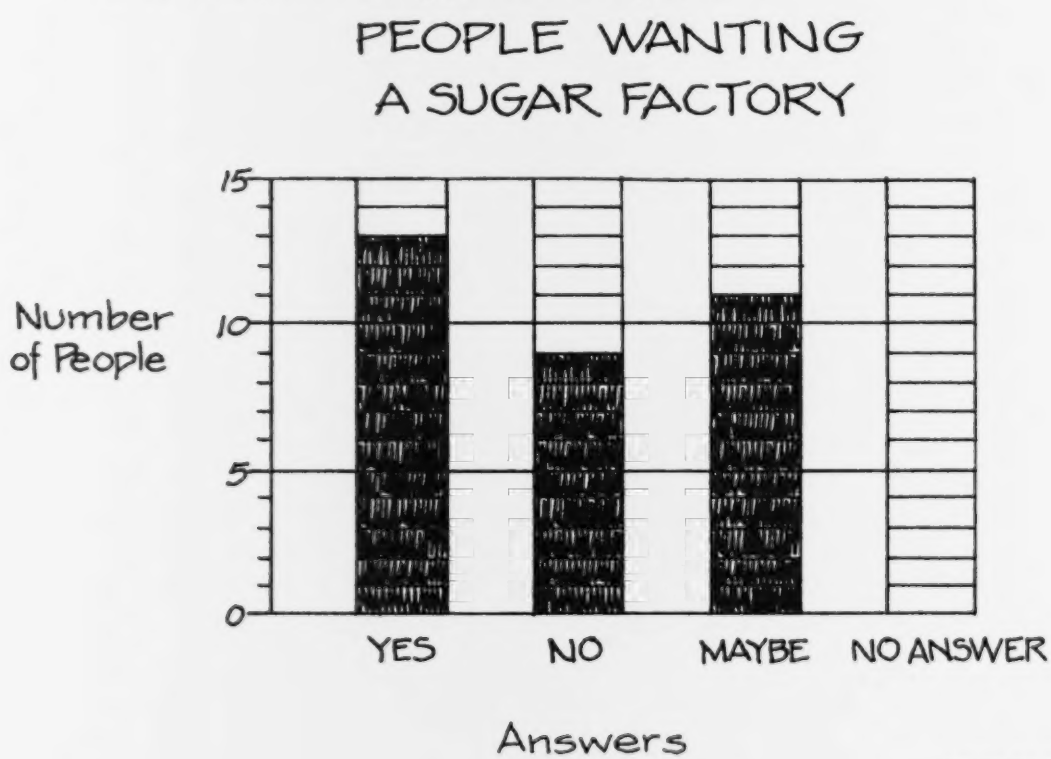
- ○ **Lynne**
- ○ **Barry**
- ○ **Both Lynne and Barry**
- ○ **Neither Lynne nor Barry**

Barry asked people in Biggs if they want a new sugar factory. He made a list of their answers to show what he found.

Use Barry's list to answer question 17.



17. Barry started to make the graph below to show what he found. Finish the bar graph for Barry. Use your pencil to shade in the missing part of the graph.



TURN THE PAGE

End of Part 1

You may go back and check your answers to questions 1 to 17.

PART 2

This part of the test is about lifestyles of the early settlers.

You have 20 minutes to complete this part of the test.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOUR TEACHER TELLS YOU TO DO SO.

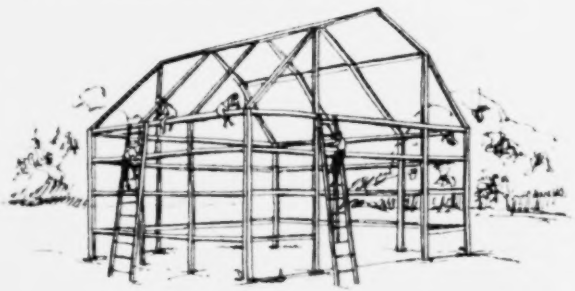
14

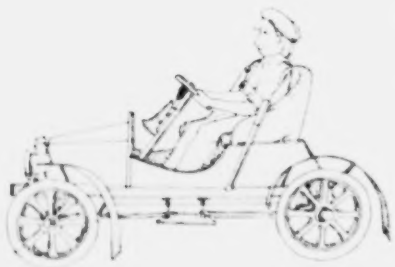
Read the story below and answer questions 18 to 20.

In 1879 the Kirk family left their home in Ontario to start a homestead in Alberta. Mr. Kirk began to farm his new land in 1880. In Alberta there were no other families for miles so the Kirks did not often visit people.

In 1883 a railroad was built near the Kirk farm. By 1887 many settlers had begun to arrive by train. Now the Kirks were not so lonely.

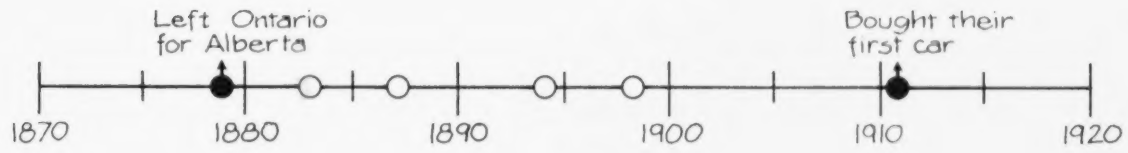
The Kirks wanted to build a new barn in 1894. Many neighbors came to help. The barn was put up in one day.





Mr. Kirk used a threshing machine for the first time in 1898. But the real excitement came in 1911 when Mr. and Mrs. Kirk bought their first car.

18. Fill in the circle on the timeline that shows when the railway came near the Kirk farm.



19. What most helped the Kirks feel less lonely?

- ○ They built a new barn.
- ○ They bought their first car.
- ○ The train went by their farm.
- ○ More people began to homestead in the area.

20. When settlers like the Kirks built barns, women in the community most often helped by

- ○ sewing curtains
- ○ hammering nails
- ○ carrying lumber
- ○ cooking meals

TURN THE PAGE

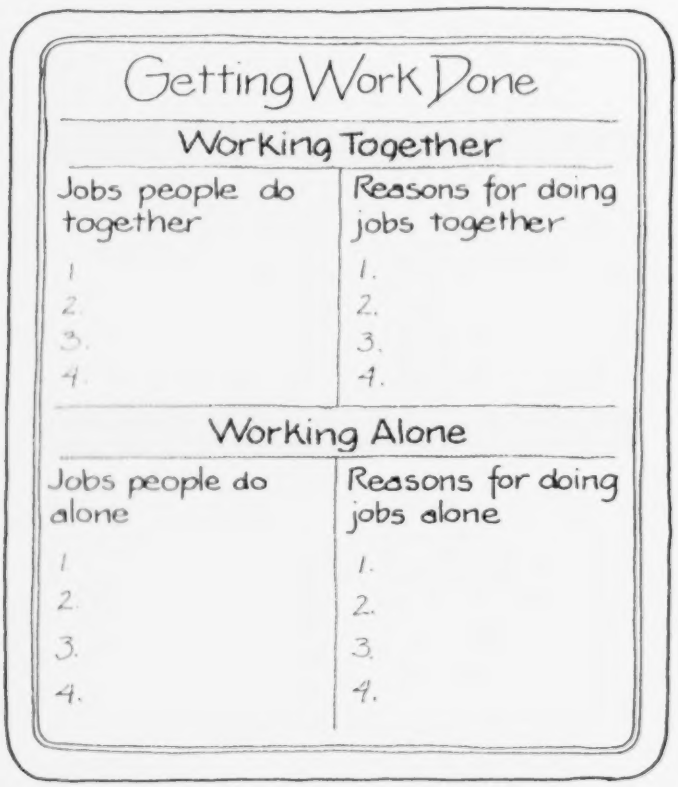
Use the story below to answer question 21.

The Jensens live in Alberta today. They own a bakery. Mr. and Mrs. Jensen work together in the bakery. After work, they make dinner and clean their house.

21. The Jensens believe it is important to
    - ○ share many of their jobs
    - ○ do as little work as possible
    - ○ work harder than did early settlers
    - ○ have the same jobs as early settlers

Use the story below to answer question 22.

After reading about the Jensens, Lynne asked members of her family how they get their work done. She is going to put their answers on a chart. Here is her chart.



Getting Work Done

Working Together

Jobs people do together	Reasons for doing jobs together
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

Working Alone

Jobs people do alone	Reasons for doing jobs alone
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

22. One of her father's answers was "I change the oil in my car."

In which box should Lynne put her father's answer?

- ○ Jobs people do together
- ○ Reasons for doing jobs together
- ○ Jobs people do alone
- ○ Reasons for doing jobs alone

TURN THE PAGE

Use the chart below to answer questions 23 and 24.

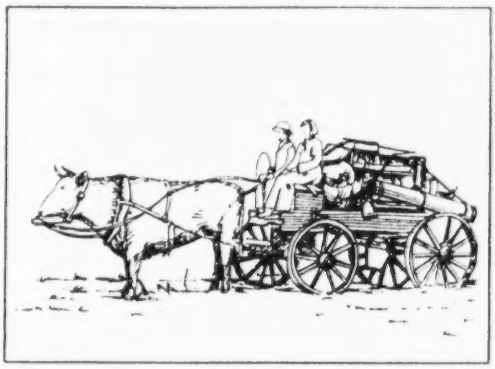
Working: Then and Now	Kirks (1887)		Jensens (1987)	
Earning Money	✓		✓	✓
Doing Housework		✓	✓	✓

23. What does the chart show?
    - ○ The Kirks worked harder than do the Jensens.
    - ○ The Kirks worked alone more than do the Jensens.
    - ○ Earning money is easier than doing housework.
    - ○ Earning money is more important than doing housework.

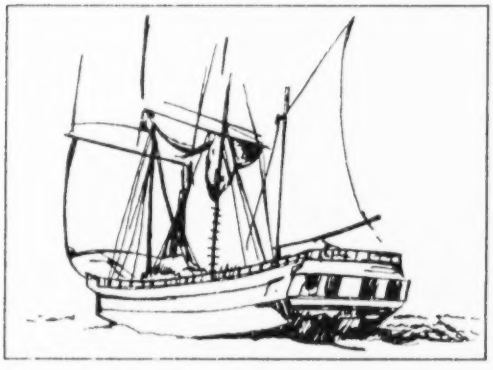
24. What change has taken place since 1887?
    - ○ People no longer buy food at bakeries.
    - ○ People no longer work as farmers.
    - ○ Women do household jobs.
    - ○ Women work to earn money.

25. How did most early settlers come from EUROPE to CANADA?

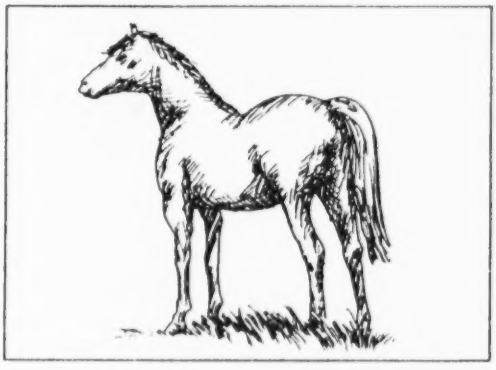
○ By canoe



○ By wagon



○ By ship



○ By horse

26. Which of these jobs was the greatest hardship in early settler times?

- ○ Making quilts
- ○ Churning butter
- ○ Milking the cows
- ○ Clearing the land

TURN THE PAGE

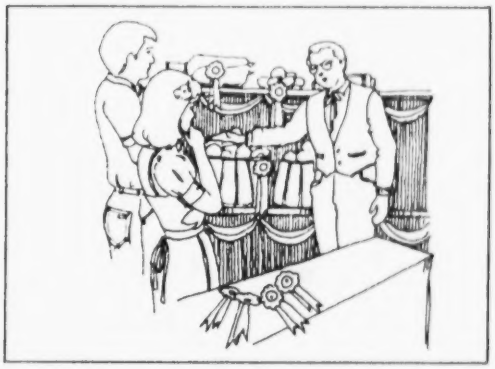
Use the story below to answer questions 27 and 28.

Jan and Mary were friends in 1893. Jan lived on a farm. Mary lived in a town 30 kilometres away. Jan was making a puppet to enter into a contest at the community fair. She thought she might ask Mary to help make the puppet because Mary painted beautiful puppet faces. They would win the contest for sure. But Jan had a problem. She would have to send the puppet to Mary by mail. This would take a long time. By the time Mary finished the puppet and mailed it back to Jan, the fair might be over. It could be too late for the contest.

27. Jan had to decide either to ask Mary for help or to
    - ○ make the puppet without a face
    - ○ finish the puppet herself
    - ○ finish after the fair
    - ○ make something else

28. What would be a good reason for Jan to work with Mary?
    - ○ Jan could have a better chance of winning first prize.
    - ○ Jan could work on the puppet whenever she wanted.
    - ○ Jan could finish in time for the fair.
    - ○ Jan could learn to paint puppet faces.

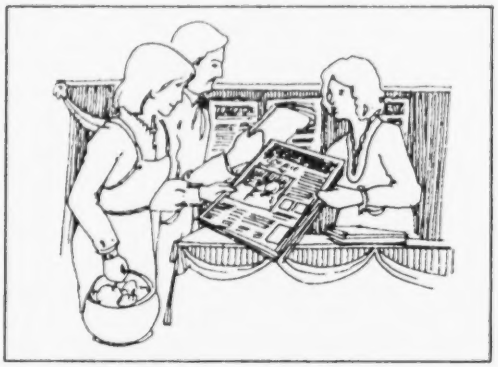
29. Why were activities like community fairs important to early settlers?



○ It was the only time that people could shop.

○ It was a way of meeting and visiting with people.

○ It was a way for people to get big jobs done.



○ It was the only time that people got news from far away.

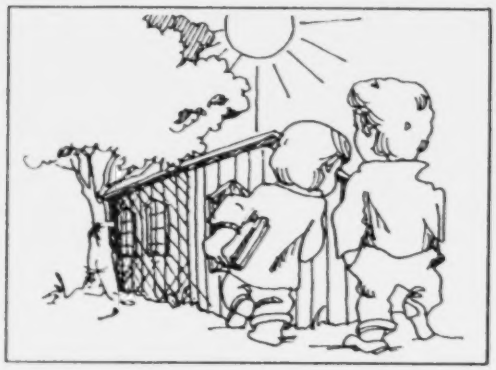
TURN THE PAGE

30. Early settlers often worked together so they could
    - ○ work whenever they wanted
    - ○ depend only on themselves
    - ○ finish big jobs faster
    - ○ earn more money

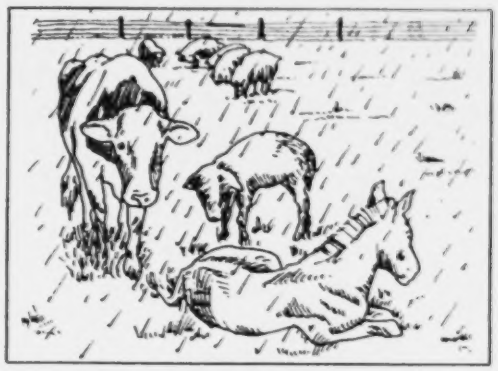
31. Which job would an early settler most often do alone?
    - ○ Plough a field
    - ○ Paint a school
    - ○ Build a house
    - ○ Brand cattle

32. Which sentence **BEST** describes how times have changed since early settler days?
    - ○ People today are more important than in early settler times.
    - ○ More goods were produced in early settler times than today.
    - ○ Farmers work harder today than in early settler days.
    - ○ Ways of farming have changed from early settler days.

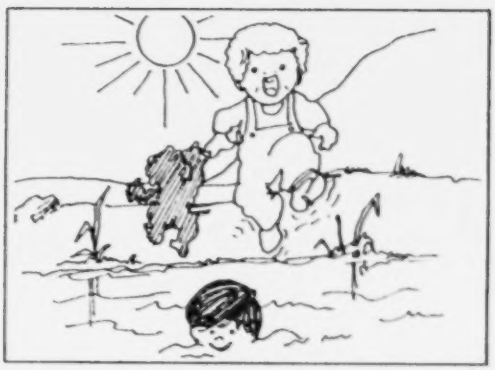
33. Why was the weather important to early settlers?



○ Sunny days meant children could go to school.



○ Rainy days meant animals became sick.



○ Good weather meant a long vacation.

○ Bad weather meant poor crops.

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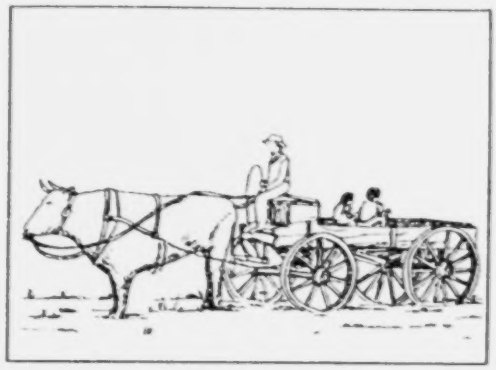
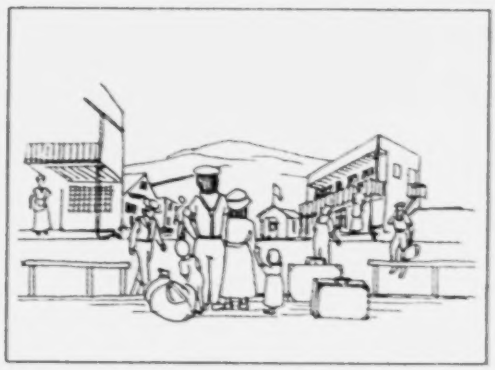
34. Many settlers lived in new communities where there were no schools. How did settlers **MOST OFTEN** solve this problem in their communities?

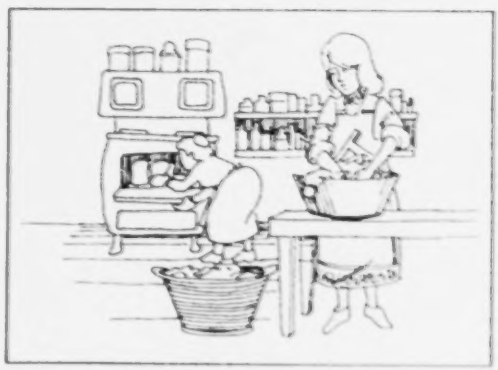


○ By taking their children to a city to attend school

○ By working with neighbors to build a school



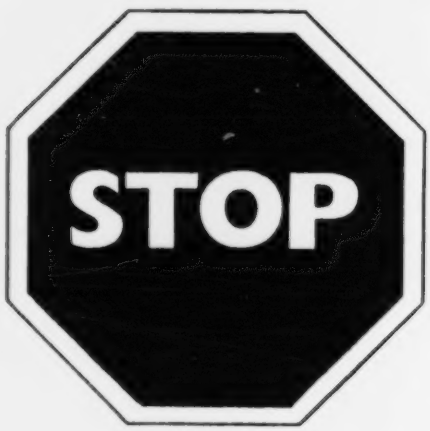
○ By moving to a community that had a school



○ By keeping their children at home

End of Part 2

You may go back and check your answers to questions 18 to 34.



DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOUR TEACHER TELLS YOU TO DO SO.

PART 3

This part of the test is about special communities in Alberta.

You have 20 minutes to complete this part of the test.

Some people in Alberta live their own ways of life in special communities. A Hutterite colony is a special community. Chinatown is another special community.

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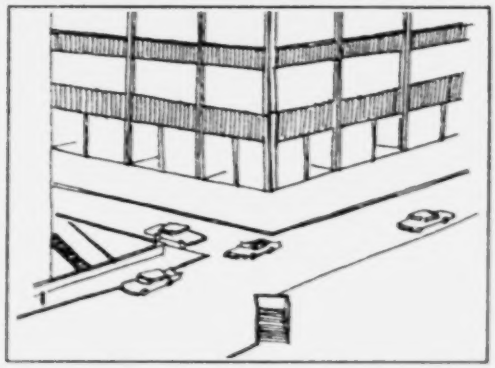
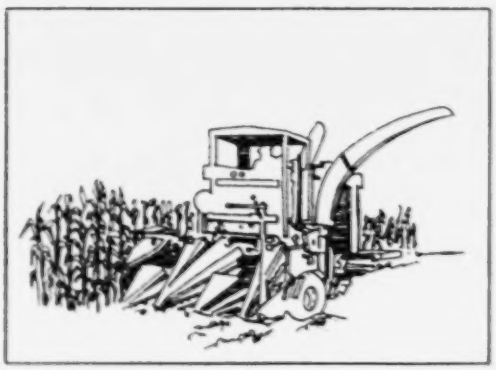
35. A community is special when it has its own
    - ○ banks and stores
    - ○ goods and services
    - ○ beliefs and customs
    - ○ schools and hospitals

36. One of the ways a visitor would know that he is in a special community is by the



○ cars the people drive

○ language the people speak



○ crops the people grow

○ hospitals the people use

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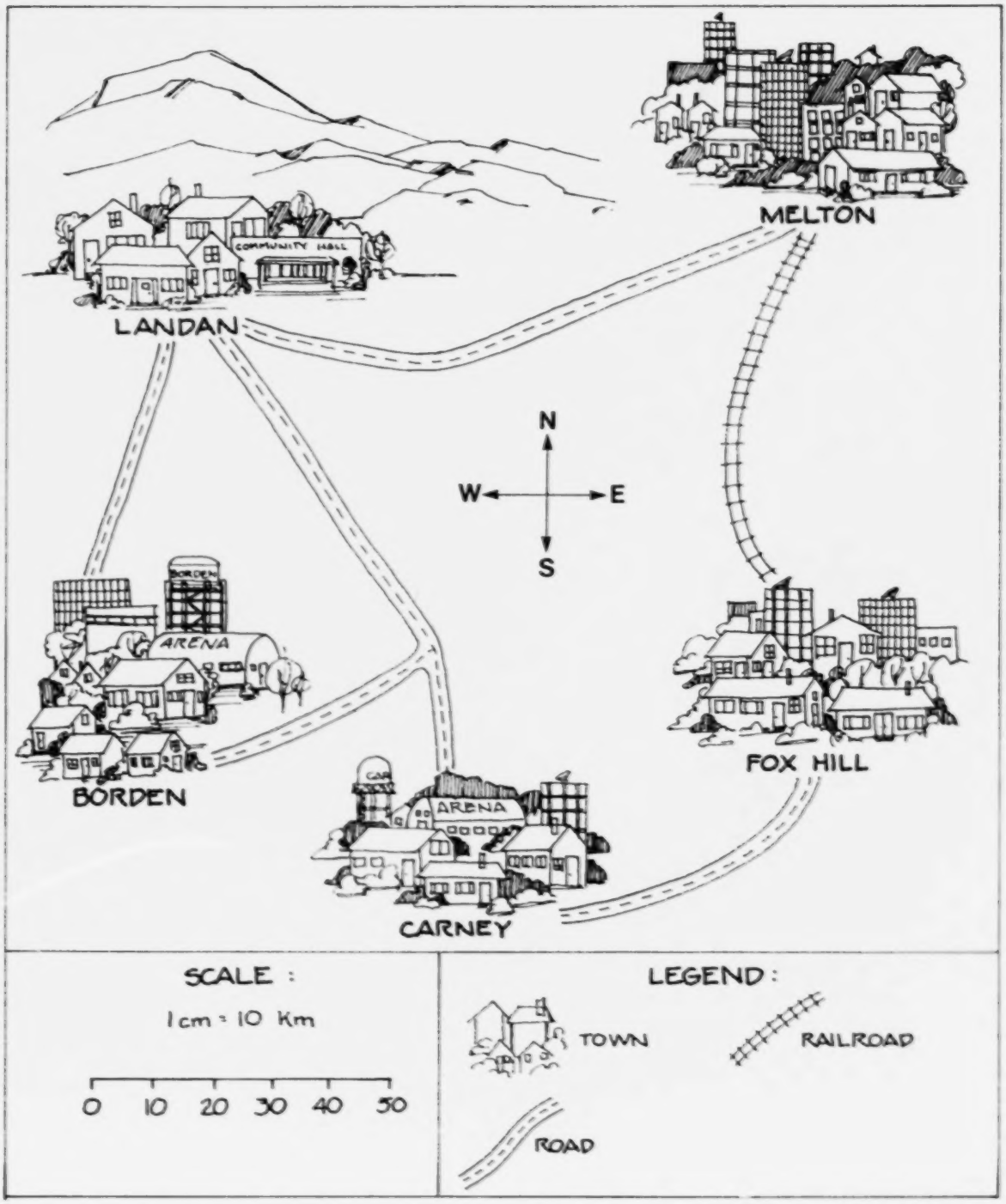
Imagine that there is a special community called Landan.

Find Landan on the map below then answer questions 37 and 38.



37. Look at the map. What direction would you travel to go from Borden to Landan?

- ○ North
- ○ South
- ○ East
- ○ West

38. Look at the map. About how far is Landan from Carney?

- ○ 10 km
- ○ 20 km
- ○ 50 km
- ○ 80 km

---

39. Why do people in some special communities **NOT** want to have television sets in their homes?

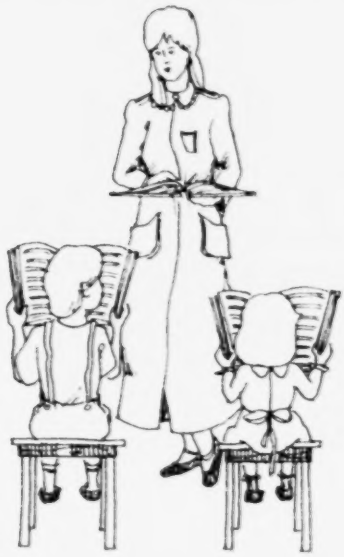
- ○ They believe television sets cost too much to buy.
- ○ They believe there is too much advertising on television.
- ○ They believe their children will argue about what to watch on television.
- ○ They believe watching television can keep children from learning about their traditions.

TURN THE PAGE

30

Read the story below to answer questions 40 to 43.

The people of Landan came from a country in Europe. Now they live in a small farming community near the mountains in Alberta. Everyone in Landan does farm work. They grow grain and most of their own vegetables.



The people in Landan speak two languages — the language of their old country and English. Parents speak the language of their old country to their children. The children learn to speak English at school and by watching television.

Landians are proud of their community. On special holidays they meet to play music and sing songs from their old country. On these days they have feasts with many kinds of food.

40. What tells you that the people of Landan live in a special community?

- ○ They work on the farm.
- ○ They live in the mountains.
- ○ They came from a country in Europe.
- ○ They speak the language of their old country.

41. What tells you that the people of Landan want to keep their community special?

- ○ They meet to sing songs from their old country.
- ○ They grow grain and vegetables on their farms.
- ○ They learn English by watching television.
- ○ They keep their children home from school.

42. What does this story tell you about the people of Landan?

- ○ They live in a place called Europe.
- ○ They are proud of their traditions.
- ○ They use only goods grown on their farm.
- ○ They speak only the language of their old country.

43. What is the main thing to be learned about the people of Landan?

- ○ They want to keep many of their customs.
- ○ They make all of their own goods.
- ○ They are against all change.
- ○ They speak one language.

TURN THE PAGE

Use the story below to answer questions 44 and 45.

Kim lives in Landan but goes to school in Melton. She has many friends in Melton. Kim believes that she has learned more about her friends' traditions than her friends have learned about hers. She plans to invite her friends to visit Landan on a special holiday.

44. What does the story tell us about what Kim wants?

- ○ She wants to become a member of a different community.
- ○ She wants to have people understand her way of life.
- ○ She only wants friends who live in Melton.
- ○ She only wants friends who live in Landan.

45. What would happen if many children from Melton visited Landan on a special holiday?

- ○ Landan would stop being a special community.
- ○ Melton would become a special community.
- ○ People in Melton would learn to speak the language of Landan better.
- ○ People in Melton would understand Landan traditions better.

46. Why do special communities often have their own holidays?

- ○ Because they want a new lifestyle
- ○ Because they want to live like others
- ○ Because they want more time to visit friends
- ○ Because they want to remember important events

47. Which of these actions could cause a special community to change?

- ○ Celebrating holidays
- ○ Speaking their language
- ○ Eating traditional foods
- ○ Visiting other communities

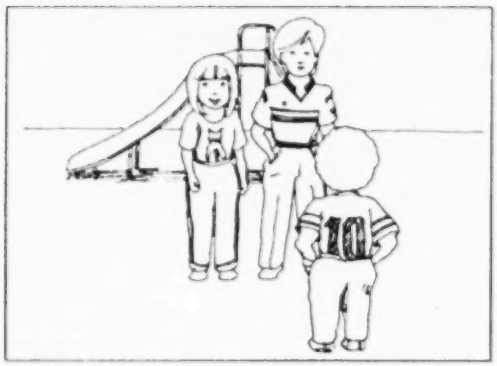
48. People like to live in special communities because they

- ○ can keep a way of life
- ○ are in favor of change
- ○ have a lot of food to eat
- ○ are able to learn about other people

49. Which of these pictures **BEST** shows someone following a tradition?

○ Having children

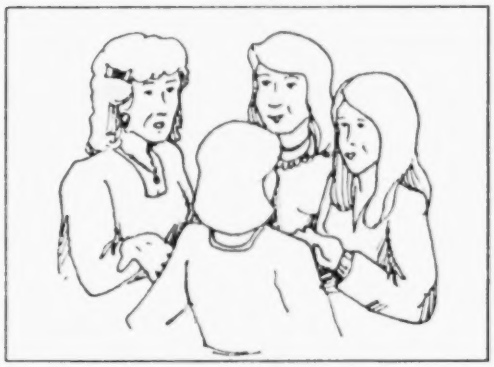
○ Celebrating Christmas



○ Wanting friends

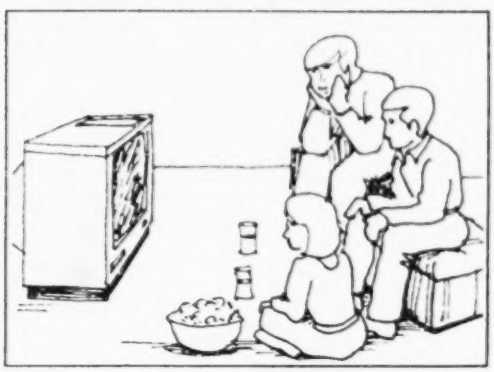
○ Growing old

50. Which of the following special communities is **MOST LIKELY** to lose its customs and traditions?

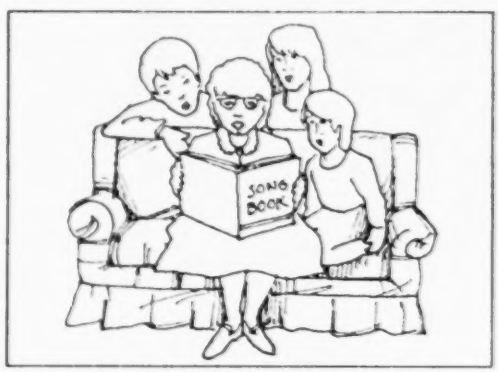


○ One where everyone speaks the same language

○ One where families go to the same church



○ One where the people watch television



○ One where the children learn songs from their grandparents

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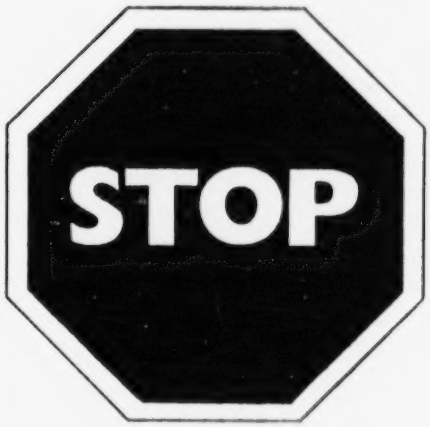
End of Part 3

You may go back and check your answers to questions 35 to 50.



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